



SETH LOW FLAYS RAILROADS; BACK DOWN OR STRIKE

Managers' Arbitration Demands Must Be Withdrawn or Trainmen Will Go Out, Say Leaders.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S BOMB

Its President Asserts the Organization Is Entirely in Sympathy with Position of Conductors and Other Workmen.

BREACH OF FAITH CHARGED

Unjust, It Is Contended, to Interject Eight Entirely New Issues When Wage Dispute Is About to Come Before Federal Board for Settlement.

"Unless the Eastern railroad managers make an about-face from their position, every conductor and trainman employed on the forty-three lines involved in the present dispute will be ordered to strike," said W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, last night.

Mr. Lee and A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, in statements more or less official, yesterday charged the railroad managers with bad faith in attempting to have the grievances of the railroads arbitrated along with those of the unions.

Lee and Garretson, in a letter to Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers, went into detail in an attempt to prove their charge.

Copies of this letter were sent by special delivery to President Wilson, to the Commissioner of Labor and to every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the presidents of each of the forty-three railroads interested.

Seth Low's Letter Emphatic. Even more emphatic was the letter sent by Seth Low, president of the American Civic Federation, to the chairman of the railroad managers' committee, which was delivered last night to Elisha Lee at the Waldorf-Astoria, three hours before the receipt of the letter from Lee and Garretson.

After referring to the eight subjects that the railroad managers, in their letter of the previous night, said they would submit for arbitration, Mr. Low wrote:

"... they (the employees) would deem the insistence upon such a condition tantamount to a breach of faith. They believe the railroads are honorably bound to dispose of the questions raised by them ... before they are asked to consider new and far-reaching problems to which neither they nor their brotherhoods have given the slightest consideration."

"I am entirely in sympathy with their view."

Mr. Low asked the railroad managers to give him an audience, in order that he might discuss the subject of his letter at greater length. In reply, the following telegram was sent to him:

"Seth Low, Bedford Hills, New York. Your letter to-day just received. The conference committee will be very glad to discuss the contents of same with you at any time and place that you may appoint. ELSHA LEE."

Conference Here To-day. At his home at Bedford Hills Mr. Low last night told a reporter for The Tribune he would meet the railroad managers at their headquarters at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and had so informed Elisha Lee.

Mr. Low's letter follows:

"July 17, 1913.

BRYAN WANTS NO RAISE Opposes Increase in Salary and Will Stick to Lectures.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Mountain Lake Park, Md., July 17.—Secretary Bryan, in a lecture here this afternoon, said he did not advocate an increase in the salary of the Secretary of State. He said that the \$12,000 he received was sufficient to meet all the expenses incurred in the home and official life of an ordinary Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan added, however, that he had certain fixed charges and that his salary was not large enough to meet these. Therefore, he found it necessary to take the lecture platform. He also asserted that every public man in Washington knew that he was not lecturing for the purpose of increasing his present accumulations.

Under ordinary circumstances, he held \$12,000 to be enough salary for a man, but should that man be Secretary of State and in need of a larger income he should not ask it of the people, but should go out and work for it.

Secretary Bryan said he had no idea of giving up his lectures, but that everything was arranged so he could step at any time and return at once to Washington.

DYING AFTER AUTO CRASH

Mrs. Geo. H. Curtis, of This City, Is in Greenwich Hospital.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Greenwich, Conn., July 17.—In an automobile crash between a car owned by Elen Huntington Hooker, the National Progressive treasurer, and an auto owned by George H. Curtis, of No. 15 East 75th street, New York, on the Boston Post Road to-night, Mrs. Curtis received injuries which it is believed will result in her death before morning.

Late to-night at the Greenwich Hospital she was under the care of a New York specialist and three local physicians, all endeavoring to save her life. Her body was badly crushed and her head fractured. Miss Edith Adams, the seventeen-year-old daughter of R. F. Adams, of No. 3 East 75th street, New York, is also at the hospital with minor cuts and injuries, as is also the Curtis chauffeur, James Lally. Fred Smith, chauffeur for Hooker, is held at the police station awaiting the outcome of the accident.

Both cars were running at about thirty-five miles an hour, it is stated. The Curtis and Adams families are summer guests at the Edgewood Inn here, and are the centre of a large social circle. Mrs. Curtis has three children.

ONE DROWNED, 3 SAVED

Four Newark Business Men Upset in the Hackensack.

Frederick Reinhardt, a building contractor of Newark, was drowned in the Hackensack River last night, when a boat in which he was rowing with three other business men of Newark was capsized.

The men who were rescued were Charles E. Scheffmeyer, general manager of the Union Brewing Company, of Newark; Frederick Stengel, general superintendent of Stengel & Rothchild's leather factory, and Charles Bischoff, proprietor of a restaurant in Springfield avenue, Newark.

Watchers on the shore saw Reinhardt stand up in the boat and throw forward into the water. In trying to reach him his companions leaned over the side all together, and the boat shipped so much water that she filled and sank.

HOTEL GUESTS SEE FIRE

Worry a Little at Blaze Near Waldorf and McAlpin.

Fire in the building at No. 29 West 34th street caused excitement for a time among the guests at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Hotel McAlpin. The blaze, which was on the fourth floor of the building, which is occupied by a fur dealer, did slight damage.

The guests at the Waldorf and the McAlpin looked out of the windows at the fire and at the hundreds of persons in the street, many of them in evening dress, who had been to theatre supper. The room clerks in both hotels were kept busy for a time assuring timid guests that there was no danger.

This Morning's News.

LOCAL.	
Mellen Quits New Haven.	1
Becker's Press Agent Confesses.	1
Seth Low Flays Railroads.	1
Mellen's Railroad Rise Rapid.	2
Collector Mitchell to Run for Mayor.	2
Burglars Near Police Headquarters.	2
Snake Wins Battle in Firehouse.	2
Hammerstein Finds New Tenor.	2
Largest Fresh Air Party.	2
Wife Sues Columbia Professor.	2
Shoots Girl, Kills Self in Crowd.	2
Gas Tunnel Under Hell Gate Opened.	2
Dentist Tells of New Anesthetic.	2
Trial of Police Captain's Son Monday.	2
Jersey Board Routs Dummies.	2
GENERAL.	
Wilson Without a Mexican Policy.	1
Mrs. Tatum Held for Assaulting Sister.	1
Laborers "Vindictive" Cobalt.	2
Plan to Impach Governor Sulzer.	2
Manufacturers Wanted Cannon in 1908.	2
Democrats Repudiate Party Pledge.	2
Wilson Chooses New Mediation Board.	2
Woman Wanted to Shoot Judges.	2
FOREIGN.	
King Constantine Tells of Atrocities.	1
Diana Stranded with Explorers Aboard.	2
Oil Fuel Inflames the Commons.	2
Rumanians Near Sofia.	2
Mrs. Boleslavina Tells of Marriage.	2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Army and Navy.	2
Editorial.	2
Society.	2
Obituary.	2
Literary News and Criticism.	2
Weather.	2
News for Women.	2
Sports.	2
Shipping.	2
Financial and Markets.	2
Real Estate.	2

WILSON WITHOUT MEXICAN POLICY

President Does Not Know What He Will Do Because He Does Not Know What Conditions Are.

SEEKING THE REAL FACTS

Ambassador Wilson Called Home in the Hope That He Can Give Them—"Hands Off" to Continue Until He Has Reported.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 17.—On the highest authority, the Tribune correspondent is able to make an explicit statement of the attitude of the government of the United States toward Mexico and to explain the administration's policy, so far as it has one.

There is absolute confirmation of the report that the diplomatic representatives of several European countries in Mexico, acting in concert, sent their impressions of the situation to their respective governments, with the suggestion that they be forwarded to the United States, apparently on the assumption that Washington failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation. One country has taken the action suggested, at least to the extent of making "representations" to this government, although the administration will not admit it.

The substance of the situation is that the United States does not know what it will do in Mexico because the administration feels that it does not know what conditions actually exist in Mexico.

It was with the hope of getting the actual facts, to the end that a sound policy might be formed, that President Wilson ordered Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson to Washington for a consultation. If the ambassador has the requisite facts and is able to give the President all the information he needs, some definite policy will be adopted. In the meantime, nothing will be done unless some radical change in the situation compels immediate action.

Situation Not Improving.

While the State Department's information from its diplomatic and consular representatives is conflicting and confusing, it is certain that the general situation is not improving. Reports from Durango reveal a dangerous state of affairs, as is shown by the following statement issued at the department today:

"A telegram from Durango, dated July 9, has been received at the State Department, indicating deplorable conditions as a result of the occupation of the city by the revolutionary forces under General Urbina. Citizens, without distinction of nationality, are being placed under arrest and held for ransom; among these the archbishop is mentioned."

It was made evident to-day that the mind of the administration was confused and bewildered. Ambassador Wilson's reports have said one thing one day and something else the next, until it has seemed impossible to reach a conclusion as to what was actually going on. The government's efforts to obtain information from other sources bring like results.

Ambassador Wilson is not censured because of this condition. It is believed that the situation itself is responsible, but it is intimated that he views the situation from the embassy in Mexico with the deliberation and calm of a

Continued on third page, second column.

BECKER'S ADVISER BARES GRAFT TRAIL

Press Agent for Convicted Lieutenant Gives Whitman Clew to "Man Higher Up" at Police Headquarters.

WITNESS BACKS HIM UP

High Civilian Employee Under Waldo and an Inspector Involved in Confession by Man Held in Tombs on Charge of Perjury.

District Attorney Whitman hopes yet to follow the trail of graft which was blazed through his office with startling disclosures and convictions after the Rosenthal murder, a year ago, to certain men at Police Headquarters who are said to be "higher up" than "one little lieutenant" or four former police inspectors. His hope is based on a five-page typewritten statement made to him yesterday by Charles B. Plitt, Jr., formerly confidential man and press agent for Lieutenant Charles Becker.

Plitt's statement is understood to involve a high civilian employee at Police Headquarters and an inspector who was formerly in charge of the Detective Bureau. District Attorney Whitman expressed himself last night as hopeful of obtaining sufficient corroboration of Plitt's confession to present the matter to the grand jury. One witness was examined yesterday, and others whom Plitt mentioned as able to furnish corroboration of his story have been subpoenaed.

Deals with Becker Graft.

Plitt was a witness for the defence at the trial of Becker for the murder of Rosenthal. His statement to the District Attorney yesterday does not throw any new light upon Becker's part in that crime, but it does relate to Becker in regard to some of his graft operations when he was head of one of Commissioner Waldo's strong arm squads.

Plitt is supposed to have told the District Attorney that his close associations with Becker gave him the opportunity to see Becker pay graft money to a civilian employee at Headquarters and to an inspector. Plitt named others in his statement who saw Becker make the payments, it was said. The amounts paid by Becker to certain men at Headquarters were said to be fairly large, according to Plitt's statement, and were not infrequently made in the districts where he was supposed to be legitimately raiding gambling houses, and turned over the share they exacted.

Mr. Whitman refused to discuss the details of Plitt's statement yesterday, except to say that it was an important document on its face and might lead to serious charges of graft if properly corroborated. The fact that the first witness called in corroboration was found to be a trustworthy person, so far as the District Attorney's office could learn, looked hopeful for good results, it was said. Plitt's brother is said to have been one of the persons named by him who could corroborate certain parts of his statement.

The confession, taken alone, would not be of great value as graft evidence, in view of the fact that Plitt is now held in the Tombs on a charge of perjury. This grew out of his testimony at the time he was tried and acquitted of the murder of Waverly Carter, a negro, shot and killed during a gambling raid by Becker's "strong arm" squad upon

Continued on fifth page, fourth column.

CHARLES B. PLITT, JR. (at left), WITH HIS COUNSEL.

(Sketches by a Tribune artist.)



MRS. TATUM IS HELD; SISTER BARES SCARS

Miss MacArthur Displays Injuries on Neck and Before Crowded Court Room.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Andes, N. Y., July 17.—Mrs. John C. Tatum, wife of the millionaire cotton broker of New York City, was held in \$2,000 bail to-day for the October grand jury of Delaware county, to answer the charge that she had kicked and beaten her sister, Miss Kathryn MacArthur, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, into unconsciousness. Pleas of her lawyer that the alleged assault was "simply a family squabble" were disregarded, and if she is indicted and found guilty she may be sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Miss MacArthur, whose charge caused her sister's arraignment here last week for felonious assault before Justice of the Peace Charles B. Johnson, bared her neck and chest to the justice and the gaping crowd to-day that they might see the scars made, she says, by her sister's blows.

Her effort to show that her complaint against her sister was not merely a "family spat" came as the most dramatic moment of the hearing. Previously she had told of Mrs. Tatum's visit to the home of Mrs. Robert Parish, at Shavertown, N. Y., where Miss MacArthur was staying and where the alleged assault was committed. She denied with emphasis that the quarrel had been started because of the attentions paid to her by Dr. F. W. Mason, of Great Neck, Long Island. She repeated that the dispute arose following her refusal to marry Frederick W. Peters, Jr., of No. 431 Riverside Drive, New York City, to whom she had been engaged.

Bares Scars in Courtroom.

"I was kicked and torn on the left side of my neck, on my shoulder bone and on my chest," she said. Then the young woman turned down the collar of her coat and stood so that Justice Johnson could see the scars.

"See," she said, "here is where I was kicked and scratched." Then, still calmly, she added: "It is now, of course, almost three weeks since she did it, and the bruises have partly healed."

When the continuation of the examination began Miss MacArthur resumed the witness stand and Terence J. McManus, Mrs. Tatum's lawyer, took up his cross-examination left off from the week before.

"My mother came to see me at Mrs. Parish's home," said Miss MacArthur, "and asked why my neck and chest were bandaged. 'Mink' which is my sister's nickname, 'has not told you of the beating she gave me,' I answered. When my mother saw the bruises and cuts she said: 'It is terrible that Mink should have given you such a beating. The marks are awful.'"

Mr. McManus tried to have the witness admit that the bruises might be the result of discoloration caused by defective blood circulation, such as the girl admitted had made black and blue rings under her eyes.

Failing in this, the lawyer produced letters written by Miss MacArthur to members of the family of Mr. Peters, to show that she had not been forced into the engagement.

The first letter, written from Great Neck to Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Peters, uncle and aunt of the young man, read:

"How happy you have made me with that handsome gift. It is a perfect beauty! I'm sure Junior (Mr. Peters' nickname) is a dear and loyal boy, and

Continued on fifth page, second column.

KING OF GREECE TELLS OF BULGAR ATROCITIES

Says Only Precipitate Flight of Inhabitants of Villages Prevented Still Greater Slaughter.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

King Constantine of Greece, from his headquarters at Hadji Belik, near Seres, sends to The Associated Press a detailed account of the atrocities of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. He declares that only the precipitate flight of the inhabitants of the villages and towns prevented a still greater slaughter.

The following is the King's message, through Colonel Doumanti, Chief of General Staff of his majesty:

"Associated Press, New York. "Hadji Belik, July 17.—In reply to your dispatch of the 16th instant, I have the honor to communicate to you the following information on the Bulgarian atrocities, committed at the outbreak of hostilities against the Greek and Mussulman inhabitants of Macedonia: "The first city to be scourged was Nigrita. A large number of its people who had remained at their homes after the events occurring in the Parghion district were massacred by the retreating enemy, who did not fail to light the path of their flight by the flames of the city, to which they had applied the torch.

"The correspondents of 'Le Temps' and 'The Daily Telegraph,' who visited the locality the day after the massacres, more confirmed in greater detail the dispatches of the commanders of our troops.

"The precipitate flight of the peasants in the surrounding villages is the only reason why we have not a greater number of victims to deplore. On our left wing 700 Mussulmans of the environments of Kilkish, a nest of Bulgarian comitadjis (irregular troops) shared the same fate. Two of our officers, who in a bayonet assault had been left lying wounded on the field a few steps from the enemy's trenches, were found, when the attack was renewed, to have had their eyes gouged out.

"At Doiran, before their flight, the enemy dragged the Metropolitan and thirty of the leading citizens from their homes. They have never been seen again.

"The religious leader of the Mussulmans, with tears in his eyes, told us of the spoliation and pillage of the Bulgarian officers and soldiers.

"At Strumitza, fortunately, the enemy had time to kill only two of the persons imprisoned. But all these things are as nothing compared with what happened at Dimirhisar, Seres and Duxato, where everything was sacked by fire and sword.

"The city of Seres is nothing more than a mass of smoking ruins, filled with mutilated corpses of old men and women and children.

"The consuls general of Italy and Austria at Salonica, who visited Seres for the purpose of establishing to what extent their nationals had suffered, have told us that the accounts published in the newspapers gave but a faint idea of the terrible reality.

"At Dimirhisar the exhumation of the mutilated bodies of the Metropolitan and the leading citizens have convinced us that our enemy is not satisfied to pillage, burn, despoil and murder, but he rejoices in torturing his victims.

"Duxato is no longer anything but a pool of blood. Of its 3,500 inhabitants only 150 remain. A great number of the little villages along the route taken by the fleeing army were the scenes of like atrocities."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. Adv.

MELLEN, IN GLUM SILENCE, QUILTS THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

Directors Announce His Resignation in Four-Line Statement After Long Session That Continues To-day.

ELLIOTT MAY SUCCEED HIM

Abdication Closely Follows Scathing Criticism of His Financial Methods by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

OUT OF SUBSIDIARIES, TOO

Board Likely to Act Favorably on President's Wish to Retire on or Before October 1 at Its Meeting This Afternoon—May Choose Successor Then.

Charles Sanger Mellen tendered his resignation as president of the New Haven road and all its subsidiary companies at a meeting of the directors in this city yesterday afternoon. He asked to be relieved of his duties by next October 1 at the latest. It is expected that Howard Elliott, who succeeded Mr. Mellen as president of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1903, will follow him, as head of the New Haven.

Nine days ago Mr. Mellen resigned the presidency of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central, subsidiaries, saying that running three railroads was too much for him and henceforth he would devote all his time to the New Haven. He denied emphatically all rumors that he would soon retire altogether.

The directors began their session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two hours later a Boston dispatch stated that Mr. Mellen had asked the directors to relieve him from further official connection with the road. George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank, and William Rockefeller, who were seen leaving the meeting, denied any knowledge of Mr. Mellen's resignation.

Directors Announce News.

The directors adjourned the meeting at 5:40 o'clock. The first intimation of what had happened inside came with this announcement from Mr. Mellen, given out by Edward G. Riggs, his executive assistant:

"Mr. Mellen at a meeting of his board of directors to-day tendered his resignation of the presidency of the New Haven and all its subsidiary companies, to take effect at the pleasure of the board, but in any event not later than October 1, 1913."

This four-line typewritten explanation of what had happened was handed to the newspaper men about 6 o'clock. The reporters at once besieged Mr. Mellen's private office, on the third floor of the Terminal Building. His secretaries came back, saying that Mr. Mellen would have no further explanation of his withdrawal. When it was explained that in view of his own statement issued last week that he would not get out of the New Haven some statement from him as to his reasons for resigning was necessary Mr. Mellen sent for Mr. Riggs. After a five minute conference the executive secretary came out and said that Mr. Mellen had flatly refused to aid anything to what he had already authorized him to give to the press.

"Won't Mr. Mellen consent to see two reporters?" he was asked. "Mr. Mellen will not see reporters. He stands squarely on the statement," replied Mr. Riggs.

"Has his resignation been accepted yet?"

"There is positively nothing more to be said by Mr. Mellen," was the reply. "Has Mr. Mellen resigned from the directorate?" some one asked.

No Mark Twain Joke Now.

"There is nothing to say about that, either," Mr. Riggs replied. During this cross-examination the much censured and indicted president was leaving the building by a private exit. It is believed that the resignation, if it has not already been formally accepted, will be acted upon at the continued meeting of the directors to-day.

In the fall of 1911, after a renewal of reports that he was to retire, Mr. Mellen said it reminded him of Mark Twain's comment on the premature notice of his death. "Greatly exaggerated," he said.

"Of course I am going to retire some day," he said, and turned to his work. The public didn't see the joke, and in a short time the stock of the New Haven company fell off about 6 points.

Mr. Mellen has been in hot water pretty much all of the time since he became president of the road. When coroners were not worrying him with investigations into the many fatal wrecks on the line between Bridgeport and Stamford, he was fighting commuters who objected to paying advanced commutation rates, or he was testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the financial dealings of the New Haven with its subsidiaries.

With Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Edson J. Chamberlain, president of that road, Mr. Mellen was indicted by the federal grand jury